The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Again in a Muddle on the Tariff Question.

An Agreement Finally Entered Into to Take Up the Original Senate Bill.

Comptroller Hulburd's Retirement Recommended by the House Banking Committee.

Condition of the National Banks at the Date of the Last Call.

House Filibustering on a Washington City Railroad Depot Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—By the action of the Senate to-day free tea and coffee have become about as much an uncertainty as ever. Yesterday it was generally conceded that these articles would be placed on the free list, and Dawes and Sherman, of the Finance Committees of each house, had given up all hopes of any further work on the tariff for the present session; but the proceedings in the Senate this afternoon have so changed the complexion of things that both houses can now proceed with whatever tariff measures their committees have reported or are about to report. After the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Scott, in accordance with the notice previously given, called up the House Tea and Coffee bill and, after a few remarks thereon, moved to amend it by fixing the date when it should go into operation, at July 1st, 1873, which was adopted. Then, after some general remarks by Messrs. Conkling, Sumner and Morton, on the policy of reducing and reforming internal taxation, which all favored, the latter renewed his amendment as to collecting internal revenue by stamps, when Mr. Morrill wished to add the free list of the pending tariff bill as a substitute, which was adopted by 34 to 13. Senator Wright then moved to add the second section of the same bill, which reduces duties on important manufactured articles 10 per cent., which was adopted by 32 to 17. In the general debate which sprung up at this point Mr. Sherman obtained the floor and gave notice that to-morrow he would call up his Tariff bill as originally reported, and insist that the Senate proceed with it, as if there had been no temporary division. Before the Senate finally adjourned, it was understood that this programme should be carried out, and the bill from the Finance Committee will come up to-morrow as the regular order after the expiration of the morning hour.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day, while waiting for the action of the Senate, has been engaged upon the free list, to be included in its forthcoming bill.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD.

The resolution of the Banking and Currency Committee, intended to recommend the retirement of Comptroller Hulburd, was adopted this morning by a vote of six to two, viz: Messrs. Hooper and Waldron, Mr. Smith, of Vermont, being absent. A motion by Mr. Waldron that the resolution be postponed for a week was lost by an almost equally decisive vote, only Mr. Farwell voting with Messrs. Hooper and Waldron for it. The resolution, which was reported, was drawn by Mr. Monroe, who stated that he had prepared it with much care, though, as it stands in its present words, it points not at Mr. Hurlburd, but at Secretary Boutwell, he being the head of the Department to which the Bureau of Banking and Currency belongs. To reach the subject, as it now lies on the Speaker's table, will require a vote of the House, and it is not improbable that, in view of the resolution, the Comptroller may settle the difficulty by offering his resignation, which would be accepted at once. The Committee examined Mr. Hurlburd at length this morning, and listened to go on with their investigation without reference to the resolution of to-day, until the entire official record of the Comptroller is thoroughly exposed. Mr. Hooper's resolution took the House generally by surprise, though a few of the members had privately heard what was coming, and it was an unexpected event to the Committee when it met this morning. During the last few days, however, the letters and inquiries of bankers and leading business men in all parts of the country have become so numerous that the Committee felt it due themselves and the public to express their judgment as soon as it was formed, and have accordingly done so. The investigation of the affairs of Mr. Hulburd's Bureau has been in progress for nearly six weeks, and has been chiefly occupied with the transactions growing out of the failure of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, an institution apparently begun in fraud and ending in ruin. During its last critical days, and after a damaging report by the Examiner, Hulburd accepted a present of a carriage from Butler, its President, and subsequently, on Butler's demand, gave him $100 to square the transaction. The principal witness against Hulburd was Butler, whose character is none of the best, but he swears to a bilateral use of money among the officials sent from Washington to examine and conduct his bank, and who said that they were obliged to divide with Hulburd. Other abuses, such as charging money for charters to National banks, favoritism, and connection with compromised subordinates are alleged. The testimony already taken is voluminous, and has been ordered printed.

LEVEE BILL.

Frank Blair and Representatives Wells and Finkesburg, of St. Louis, were before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, urging an appropriation, which will prevent the Mississippi from encroaching upon the Illinois shore, and leaving St. Louis an inland town.

FILIBUSTERING.

The entire session of the House to-day was occupied with roll-calls to consume time and prevent a vote on the Baltimore & Potomac Depot bill, an amendment which Mr. Beck remarked to-day he would keep up until the 4th of next March, unless the bill was sooner defeated. The Scott party have a very large majority, but the one-fifth which follow the Garrett flag are enough to obstruct legislation so long as they act together.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

The Committee on Appropriations will consider, on Thursday, the controversy between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Signal Service Bureau, of the War Department, in reference to the transmission of weather reports for the year ensuing. Mr. William B. Whiting, of Boston, Solicitor, and Wm. Orton, President, will represent the Telegraph Company, and General Myer the War Department.

GREELEY ON UTAH.

Horace Greeley writes to Senator-elect, Tom. Fitch, of Utah, that he doesn't see how the Territory can come in as a State in the face and eyes of a recent act requiring a population which she lacks, but that he does hope that we will pay more attention to our own morals and less to other folk's than McKeon's rulings indicate.

THE KETCHUM MURDER.

Dr. Philip C. Williams, of Baltimore, read a review of the Wharton case before the Medical Association of that city, in which he maintained that General Ketchum was poisoned by antimony.

CORRECTION.

A paragraph in these despatches, a few since, imputed to Judge David Davis certain expressions, accusing Senator Trumbull of "trickery." Your correspondent is assured that no such language was ever used by Judge Davis, and that on the contrary, he entertains the highest respect for Senator Trumbull.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Joseph Nimmo, to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. Postmasters—Henry C. Smith, at Pomeroy, Ohio; John Sharp, at Oregon, Ill.; William Rowland, at Kewaunee, Mich.

THE SENATE ARMS COMMITTEE.

examined Senator Patterson, who stated a conversation he had had with the Marquis d'Chambrun. The latter informed him a year ago that the French Consul at New York, and Remington and Rogers were, in some way, mixed up with personal interests in the sale of arms to the French, but as he was a French subject he could not have access to books of the War and Treasury Departments to ascertain the facts, and Patterson accordingly saw the Secretary of the Treasury and related the conversation he had with Chambrun. The Secretary thought there had been no fraud in the sales, and no violation of international law or treaty stipulations. This was at the close of the session, when the matter dropped. Chambrun said that three or four millions of dollars had dropped between the American and French Governments, and his object was to get the facts, to be used in connection with the charges against the French Consul at New York. In further examination, Mr. Patterson said that Chambrun told him that he suspected that C. K. Garrison and John Hoey were in collusion for the sale of arms. The witness said he had no information as to how Mr. Sumner obtained the copy of the letter from Remington to Lacoste, nor did he know how Chambrun obtained a copy, nor had he any knowledge that any American citizen or Governmental official was, directly or indirectly, interested in the sale of arms, except what he heard from Chambrun.

Mr. Patterson testified that at the suggestion of Mr. Morton he showed the President a copy of Remington's letter. The President expressed a good deal of surprise when the letter was shown him, and said he did not think it would turn out that there was any fraud in the sale of arms, and expressed his anxiety to have the matter investigated, saying if any persons were shown to be implicated in fraudulent transactions they should be brought to punishment. The President thought witness should say so to the Secretary of War, but did so. The Secretary manifested a good deal of feeling, and said the whole matter had been transacted with great propriety, and every transaction growing out of the sale of arms was matter of record, and that he would have it investigated and make a report to Congress.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

Official abstracts or reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 27th inst., exhibit the following items:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$886,892,515
United States bonds	407,307,250
Due from approved Reserve Agents	89,426,704
Due from banks and bankers	36,340,392
Cash items	13,077,744
Exchanges for Clearing House	95,151,320
Bills of banks	18,500,504
Specie	25,444,785
Legal tenders	94,781,237
Clearing House certificates	18,150,000
Three per cents	5,740,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$462,788,344
Profits	146,919,261
Dividends unclaimed	1,283,613
Deposits	634,521,015
Due to banks	167,621,124
Aggregate	1,777,309,151

DECLINES TO TESTIFY.

Before the Senate Committee investigating the alleged sale to the French of arms, Mr. Hoey refused to testify, and read a protest arguing against the legal competency of the Committee and in behalf of his Senatorial privileges. He characterized the committee as "a dry nurse," incompetent to nourish. He called the formation of the committee a conspiracy, large members having denounced the investigation. Mr. Sumner will be produced before the committee by the Sergeant-at-arms in accordance with a subpœna.

DIED.

William S. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, died this morning, of pneumonia, after several days' sickness. He was an esteemed and respected citizen.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Senator Sherman, in conversation this evening, said that in his opinion the action of the Senate to-day, in adopting as amendments to the Free Tea and Coffee bill the various sections of the Tariff bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, amounts to the defeat of the free tea and coffee movement, as he believes the Senate will to-morrow strike out the free tea and coffee provision, and leave the bill just as it was reported from the Finance Committee. On the other hand it is understood that a number of those who voted for the amendment making a general reduction of ten per cent on important articles, etc., did so with the expectation of compelling some reduction in addition to the remission duties on tea and coffee, believing the revenue is so large as to bear all these reductions combined. The Committee of Ways and Means will, in a great degree be controlled in the bill they will report by the action of the Senate and extent of the reductions contemplated. Several weeks may elapse before the Committee will be prepared to report.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

RAILROAD BILL.

The bill was passed granting the right of way to the Mobile Grand Trunk Railway.

GAUGE OF RAILROADS.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to secure uniformity in the gauge of railroads of the United States, providing that the Postmaster General shall require as one of the terms to contracts for railroads for carrying the mails, that the gauge shall be four feet eight and one-half inches at the expiration of one-half of the duration of such contracts, subject to a reduction of one-fifth of their pay therefor, and also requiring the Department in making contracts for carrying the through mails to discriminate against railroads that have other gauges; these provisions not to apply, however, to narrow-gauge roads, the gauge of which do not exceed three feet six inches.

INTERNAL TAXES.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report an amendment to any bill reducing taxes, which shall repeal the internal revenue laws now in force, imposing taxes as follows: The tax on illuminating gas; taxes imposed by Section 11c of the Internal Revenue act of 1866, as subsequently amended, and all taxes payable by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars.

Mr. MORTON objected to present consideration, and Mr. MORRILL withdrew the resolution.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill came up.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay aside the bill for the purpose of taking up the House bill to make tea and coffee free.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the tea and coffee trade was paralyzed by the uncertainty as to the action of Congress, and for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Senate on the subject, he would agree that the House bill making tea and coffee free should be taken up, though he would not vote for it.

The House bill was taken up, and Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the 1st of July next; also, that tea and coffee in bond on the 1st of July shall be free, and that the duties that shall have been paid on tea and coffee in bond on that day be refunded.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to put salt on the free list on and after the passage of the act.

Mr. HAMLIN suggested that he should add coal, but Mr. Trumbull said he preferred to have them voted on separately.

Mr. BILLEAU said if these amendments were to be pressed they would defeat the object he had in view in consenting to lay the Tariff bill aside.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he wished to bring the Senate to a direct vote on salt. He said that the people would be relieved five times as much per head by repealing the duty on woollen goods as by making tea and coffee free.

Mr. MORTON said he believed we could make tea and coffee free, make the proposed reductions and still pay off the articles enumerated in the second section of the Senate Tariff bill, and repeal all Internal Revenue taxes except on spirits, tobacco, and still pay off $50,000,000 of the public debt next year, and, therefore, he gave notice that he would offer an amendment leaving tea and coffee free, and repealing all laws imposing taxes on stamps, except on spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, and cigars, and all laws imposing taxes on gas, the repeal to take effect Oct. 1, 1872.

Mr. SCOTT said if Mr. Morton's amendment should prevail, he (Scott) would think it a waste of time to consider the House bill further, and would yield the whole subject again to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Sherman).

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's amendment to include salt, and it was rejected,—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

The question was taken to include coal was also rejected,—yeas, 17; nays, 26.

Mr. Morton then offered as an amendment to the House bill the portion of the Tariff bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee except provisions relating to tea and coffee.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to him to withdraw the amendment, but he declined to do so.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 28.

Mr. MORTON then offered the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) offered the free list in the Senate bill as a substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for Mr. Morton's amendment, although he regarded it as incomplete, because it would leave undisturbed the tribe of internal revenue office holders now preying the country. This ought not to be left to the discretion of anybody. The bill ought to contain a positive provision of extermination against the whole tribe.

Mr. MORTON said the Secretary of the Treasury had power to discharge unnecessary revenue officers, and that it must be left to him or some executive officer to judge how many could be spared.

Mr. Morrill's substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 13.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to add the second section of the Finance Committee's bill reducing the duties 10 per cent on textile fabrics, and manufactures of iron, glass, earthenware, hats, wax, leather and india-rubber. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would offer the Tariff bill, as reported from the Committee on Finance, as a substitute for the pending House bill.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would renew his amendment for a reduction of internal taxes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would renew his amendment to make salt free.

Several other notices of amendments were given, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT BILL.

The bill authorizing the site for the depot of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and the Canal, came up as unfinished business. A good deal of excitement prevailed over the bill, it being regarded as a contest between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Companies, the latter Company desiring a share in the accommodation, and to have the site granted for a grand union railroad depot.

After considerable filibustering, Mr. MERCUR presented the conference report on the bill for the removal of causes to the United States Courts, which being agreed to, the filibustering was resumed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

After spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn alternately with motions to take a recess, but without coming any nearer to a solution of the difficulty, Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that Committee in the matter of the failure of National Banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the Committee that the successful working of the Currency Act does not required a change in the head of that bureau. The testimony and report were ordered printed, to be called up for future action. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

An Episode in the Pomeroy Divorce Case.

Another Advance of Five Dollars Per Share in Erie.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Many stories are told of the fortunes acquired by the upward flight of Erie, but it is certain that many heavy operators are short, and lose immensely. The *World* asserts that Jay Gould is long on 120,000 shares of Erie, and his profits by the recent rise are over $4,000,000. The highest figures of yesterday and to-day combined give a rise, in 48 hours, of 16½ per cent, bringing back to Wall street many retired operators, and hosts of outsiders. The contest for the control of Erie at the next election has narrowed down to two London parties,—one is Heath & Raphael, the other Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt. In the Stock Exchange it is generally interpreted that if Heath & Raphael succeed, a third rail will be laid, and Erie put in connection with the Canada Southern and other roads of the West and Northwest by way of Chicago; but if Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt get control, the combination will be close with the Atlantic & Great Western. It is thought both hold so heavily that either can cause a panic.

BRICK POMEROY'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case of Sallie A. Wilkinson against Mark M. Pomeroy, to recover $25,000 for breach of promise, came up this afternoon before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, on a motion to strike out the defendant's answer as libellous and impertinent. General Benj. F. Butler appeared for Miss Wilkinson. He contended that it was scandalous and should be stricken out, as it attached the character of Miss Wilkinson. He said the gist of the defendant's answer was that his client had been in the company of Pomeroy, and had suffered thereby, as no decent man would marry her after that. Decision was reserved.

CRAMER STILL IN TROUBLE.

A Danish paper states that Rev. Mr. Cramer, Minister to Denmark, and Grant's brother-in-law, is again the subject of common scandal. He recently caused his name to be proposed for membership in the Royal Club of Copenhagen, numbering 300 members. For thirty years all foreign Ambassadors have been admitted, but the officers discovered that Cramer was certain to be black-balled and urged him to withdraw his application. He refused, and when the vote was taken all the votes were against him except half a dozen. This enraged Cramer so much that he has repeatedly and publicly denounced the Club as a set of aristocratic snobs, one of his quarrels being with a member in the vestibule of the Copenhagen Opera House. A large crowd witnessed the *emeute*, which was finally terminated by the police, Cramer disappearing amid the sneers and jeers of the bystanders.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the dailies announces that Miss Ruth Acheson, professionally known as Mlle. De Verna, a ballet-girl in one of the spectacles now running, has retired to become the wife, next Sunday, of Mr. Richard Sherman, of Brooklyn, who is associated with his father in business, in this city. Mr. Sherman first saw Miss Acheson last Wednesday night.

STOCKS.

The advance in Erie was from 60, the closing price last night, to 64 at the opening, and running up to 70 under the weakness of Wall street, who say they can account for it only as a speculative mania. At 67½ the price halted, and a decline commenced under free offerings of domestic and foreign holders. The price broke to 61½, but subsequently returned to 65. An immense number of sales were made at every fraction between 61@65 67½. The latest London advices quoted American Erie, 83@84; protected, 54@55. The rest of the list was practically lost sight of, except at intervals, when considerable ardor was manifested in Lake Shore, Ohios, Northwestern, Union Pacific, and St. Paul, which, from being weak in the morning, became higher and buoyant at the close. Express stocks dull.

GOLD.

A shade more activity in gold, and a firmer tone to the premium under a stiffer feeling in exchange. Foreign buyers of Erie have been selling freely to-day, the price opening at 109¾, rose to 110, and the premium in the late dealings was stiff at 109¾@110.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

rather firmer. Prime sixty days, 108¾@109; short, 110@110½.

The continued magnitude of the business in Erie and the necessity of having it carried caused a more active demand for money, and until 2:30 p. m. 7 gold interest was common, the range being from 7 currency. Toward the close, however, money was very plenty at 7, 6, 5, and even 4. Another lock-up is threatened during the week. Commercial paper is dull and nominal, at 8@9.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady all day on a very limited movement.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds, 101½; Union, firsts, 91@91½; land grants, 84½; incomes, 85.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull, foreign advices being unfavorable, and the weather stormy, but prices were firm. Desirable grades scarce, and holders disinclined to make concession. Wheat at some decline, but fairly active, part on speculation. Pork generally easier, leading to considerable activity.

[To the Associated Press.]

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The funeral of the late General Robert Anderson will take place on Wednesday, April 3, under the auspices of the Loyal Legion in Ohio meanwhile express a desire for a later date. The Seventh, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments National Guard will act as escorts. Of the regular army there will be present four foot batteries of artillery, including Battery E, Captain Gibson, and Battery B, Captain Hastin, which formed General Anderson's command while Major of the First Artillery, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There will also be a section of Hebert artillery from Governor's Island, known during the war as the Anderson Zouaves, as well as the Old Guard, and several Masonic bodies. Five companies of Infantry from Columbus Barracks and Van Buren-sts.

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Goods, Whitney's and Stevens' Arms. A complete assortment of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., &c. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

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51 South Canal-st

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., holds its regular communication this Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

J. D. C. WHITNEY, Secy.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 820, F. & A. M., at Reading Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., on Wednesday evening for work. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

FRED. J. WILD, Secy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 256 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

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Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam the Harrison Safety Boiler and Heaters for Buildings.

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Of all kinds. We have samples of

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Money to Loan

On improved farms in the northern part of the State of Illinois.

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Near Chicago, for 3 or 5 years, in sums of $3 000 and upwards. JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, 154 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims of the Fireman's and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of Chicago, and Republic certificates of indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 228 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates

Of Indebtedness. Wanted to buy $10,000 Certificates. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are negotiating loans for a term of years, on property in Chicago and suburbs, in large and small amounts (not less than $1,000), at current rates; loan $5,000 for 6 to 9 months.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 WABASH-AV.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

70 South Canal-st.

CARDOZO.

A Glance at the Judge's Bank Account, and a few Singularities Noted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Times* has again been compelled to revert to job type in order to exhibit some singularities in the account of Judge Cardozo at the New York Mechanics' Bank. The right-hand man and trusty go-between of Judge Cardozo is a lawyer named Grats Nathan, whose services to his chief have been so conspicuous that other members of his type of genus have classified as Gratuses. In 1868, Grats Nathan drew eight checks upon the Mechanics' Bank, amounting to $3,853.75. These checks were paid in bills, and the major portion of the bills found their way back to the bank in the form of deposits, to the account of Albert Cardozo. The amount thus deposited is, according to the table, $3,675, the deposits being made at intervals of from one to six days after the date of Grats Nathan's checks. In some cases the amount of the check and that of deposit exactly agree; in others, the deposit is rather less than the check, making in this year a total disparity between the two of $17,878. In 1869, Grats Nathan drew ten checks, amounting to $7,515, whose proceeds in bills are pretty well accounted for by nine deposits, to the account of Albert Cardozo, amounting to $6,750. On Jan 14 Grats Nathan drew the proceeds, of a check for $1,155, and, on Jan 16, Albert Cardozo deposited $1,155 in bills similar to those drawn the day before by his friend and protégé. In 1870, the tables gives details of eight checks drawn by Grats Nathan, amounting to $16,677.86. Cardozo's account at the Mechanics' Bank appears credited with $14,450 of bills so drawn, while $1,000, apparently part of the proceeds of Nathan's check, dated June 14, is said to have been deposited on June 15 with the United States Trust Company. In 1871, there are two checks from Nathan, amounting to $4,455, and two deposits,—one on same day as the check, and the other, the day after,—by Judge Cardozo, amounting to $4,455. The total amount accounted for by apparently parallel transactions amounts in checks to $31,999 25, and in deposits, including that of the United States Trust Company, to $31,325. In addition to this apparent revenue through his friend Grats, Judge Cardozo deposited during the last four years $32,010, making a nice judicial revenue of $64,335.

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D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

HATS.

Gents' Dress and Business Hats UNEQUALLED for QUALITY and FASHION. Sole Agents for the celebrated AMIDON HAT. BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters,

460 Wabash-av.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

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Fine Photographs!

GO TO

BRAND'S ELEGANT GALLERY,

160 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST., before the fire at 28 Washington-st.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER,

WHOLESALE

Hats, Caps & Furs,

STRAW GOODS, &c.,

272 MADISON-ST.,

Near Market, CHICAGO.

We make the LOWEST PRICES.

WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD,

SUCCESSORS TO

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc.,

144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV.,

At Close Prices.

CAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers and streets, 183 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,

81 & 83 Market-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

MUSICAL.

Send for the RED LINE CATALOGUE of

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

NEW STYLES, NEW PRICES, NEW CATALOGUES.

40,000 of these Organs are now in use.

150 Premiums have been awarded for Reed Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

610 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. GOOLD & SON

HAVE NOW OPENED

The Finest Piano Rooms in the City,

On their own ground, where they are prepared to give better bargains than ever before.

We have a full stock of the celebrated HAZELTON Pianos; also, medium and low-priced Pianos.

No. 13 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,

NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

PIANOS TO RENT.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. R. WING & CO. have removed their office to No. 68 East Madison, corner of State-st., Room No. 4.

Removal to Permanent Quarters.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN,

Successor to Goldman Bros.,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, &c.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

119 & 121 West Washington-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

DOCK 180 feet front, on the South Side suitable for brick, lumber, etc. For particulars inquire at PERKINS, DUPEE & CO.'S Packing House, 234 Grove-st, foot of Twenty-first-st.

TENANTS

Wishing to rent houses on the south or West Divisions, from May 1, will please call and examine our large list. W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 376 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

Commercial Union

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - $12,500,000 GOLD.

Approved risks in each Division of the city INSURED upon favorable terms upon application to the Company's Agents.

MILLER & DREW,

472 Wabash-av., and 70 Market-st.

REAL ESTATE.

OCONOMOWOC.

Having recently purchased the whole northeast shore of LAKE LA BELLE, which I am now improving, I will sell or exchange for Chicago property my SUMMER RESIDENCE at OCONOMOWOC.

It has a more beautiful location than any place in Wisconsin, and has the advantage of better rides and drives than any place in the West.

The HOUSE is in complete order, and is well furnished for summer purposes; contains nine rooms, fine cellars, hard and soft water, bath, and closets.

The CARRIAGE HOUSE is complete for four horses and as many carriages, with water on both floors; has an ice house filled with 80 tons of ice underneath; harness rooms and loft rooms complete, of the GRAPERY contains twenty full-bearing vines of the finest variety of Hamburg and Muscat grapes.

The BOAT HOUSE has slips for bathing, and boats for both hunting, fishing, and pleasure.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are planted with the finer class of shrubs and plants and elegant forest shade trees. No expense has been spared on their adornment. HARRY H. SHUFELDT.

144 Fulton-st.

Jefferson Park

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Cheapest Residence on West Adams-st.

Nice two story and basement brick house, containing about 10 rooms, with gas, water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements; is situated on West Adams-st, fronting Jefferson Park, and can be bought much below its value, part cash, and balance on time. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

89 East Washington-st.

Building Lots on the West Side

To suit people of small means. Only $700 each, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. 48 lots on West Twenty-fifth and Clayton-sts., between Wood and Lincoln; also, 12 lots on Summer-st., near Sixteenth. New buildings are going up all around this property. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

376 State-st.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Bill on the Subject of Eminent Domain Passed in the Senate.

The Revenue Question Committed to a Special Committee in the House.

Action of the House on the Municipal Incorporation Bill.

The Question of Minority Representation to be Submitted to the People.

Communication from the State Auditor Urging the Necessity of a New Revenue Law.

Final Adjournment of the Wisconsin Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.—The Senate at last reached the Eminent Domain bill, and adopted without question the amendments which the Committee suggested, the chief one being one which allows cities to raise money by which they pay for land taken for opening streets by special assessments or otherwise. It is impossible to say when the House will reach the subject.

REVENUE.

The subject of revenue was called up in the House, the question being on amendments to the Senate bill reported by the Revenue Committee. Mr. Cummings stated that some inexplicable errors had crept into that report, so that it no longer agreed with what the Committee had decided upon. They had decided to allow deductions only from credits, but by another section, of whose existence they had not been aware, moneys and credits were listed as one item, which greatly extended the deduction business. Finally, on Mr. Cummings' motion, the whole subject was referred to a Special Committee, which will probably report back the Senate bill, with drifting amendments in relation to the method of collecting taxes in counties not under township organization, and so on.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

With the exception of the time devoted to revenue, the day was mainly spent on the City Incorporation bill, which was taken up after a little contest, and a motion to recommit, which failed by a decided vote. Mr. Sullivan's amendments, submitting the question of minority representation in the election of Aldermen by a popular vote, was also carried. The amendment striking out the provision requiring a yearly vote on the question of license or no license, being also adopted, the bill was ordered to a third reading. There was a contest on the proposition to hinder any gas company from laying mains on paved streets without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners, which was beaten, chiefly by the speech of Mr. Haines. Mr. Dixon tried to head off an anti-Board of Trade amendment by a card to the leading down of street railroads, but that was also beaten, for no very definite reason. Another motion to prohibit gambling was defeated, allowing the city to suppress and prohibit certain lawful occupations, such as keeping saloons, where gambling powers are conferred by the State. These are lawful occupations, mentioned in the Constitution. It is not in the power of the State to prohibit them, and the city charter is the well grant to a municipality a power it cannot itself exercise. The House got very thin on this bill, and the majority seemed to be irritated by many things, and that there are few cases requiring legislation, and that that statement would do away with a great deal of it. Under the circumstances it is certain that a bill can be passed with the amendments suggested by the Governor, since every member has a constituency that is clamoring for them, and it is not yet settled that they will support the amended bill. Still the present great faction fight between them is over.

FEES.

Woodard's bill to cut down one-half the fees of officers under this law came up in the Senate, was opposed by Mr. Jewett, and temporarily tabled.

STATE REVENUE—LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The following important message was sent in to-day:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
SPRINGFIELD, March 25, 1872. }

Hon. John Dougherty, President of the Senate:
Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit to the General Assembly a communication of this date, addressed to me by the Auditor of Public Accounts, in relation to the state of the law for the assessment and collection of revenue.

As will be observed from the communication above mentioned, it is probable that one hundred and fifty millions of property, estimated on a proportional assessed valuation, evades taxation. The assessment laws, as they stand, if an honest purpose, the property of the State is assessed at one-fourth of its actual value, six hundred millions of the value of the property pays no taxes. That such things, even if approximately true, makes it one of the greatest importance that the present General Assembly should devise some measure that provides for the imposition of the public burdens upon all property in the State in proportion to its value. And it is also apparent, from the statements of the views of the Auditor, that it is a matter of extreme doubt whether the changes introduced into the system of County and Township Government by the Constitution of 1870 does not, in some important respects, render the present revenue laws incorrigible. There is, no doubt, reason to apprehend that the introduction of the item of County Commissioners in counties that are not under township organization, and the restrictions upon the exemptions of property from taxation, introduced in the tenth section of the ninth article of the Constitution, another provisions in that article, have so disorganized and deranged the machinery for assessing existing revenue laws, as to render their practical enforcement a matter of great uncertainty.

I trust, in view of the probabilities of an early adjournment of the General Assembly, that it will not be considered improper for me to ask attention to the urgent necessity for some new and law for the incorporation of cities and towns.

The great value of the Constitution of 1870, in my judgment, is found in the fact that it prohibits local and special legislation "incorporating cities, towns and villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village," yet the fact that many bills have been proposed in both Houses for that purpose, and that the General Assembly and the Governor have been consumed, the one to pass and the other to approve, some measure for the local, social and local in their object and spirit, and only general in their form, demonstrates that a comprehensive general law, based upon liberal principles, embracing the ideas of judicious classification of cities and towns with such powers appropriate to each class, leaving much to the people, is a want but little less pressing than a clear, just, and equal revenue law. Unless some such law is speedily provided, no department of the Government will be able much longer to resist the demand for laws of a special constitution; and when either department is forced to yield it is nearly impossible to return to the rigid but wise rules provided in the Constitution. The people will be pardoned for urging attention to the enactment of laws providing for ascertaining corporation to owners of property used for public uses. It is doubtful whether any law for that purpose is now in force, or whether any supposed to have that purpose now on the statute books sufficiently conforms to the present Constitution.

The assertion of the rights of the people to their own property as against the State itself, to say nothing of their rights as against corporations and persons, are sometimes irritated by law with this attribute of sovereignty which can alone take private property, devolves upon the General Assembly the duty of providing for the construction of railroads, or for other purposes of improvements or works, will appropriate the property they need; no one need fear that they will be long delayed, by any effort of a citizen to protect himself, so that the real question to be settled is, whether any effectual remedy exists, under the laws now in force, for the ascertainment of damages any one will sustain by the appropriation of his or her property.

Actions at law or in equity for the purpose ascertaining compensation are at best a slow and simple law is of the highest importance.

ROBT. J. PALMER.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, March 26, 1872. }

His Excellency, John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois.

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In reply to the first question, I have no hesitation whatever in expressing the opinion that there does exist a necessity for the passage of such a law at the present session. I have only time to-day to reply, as you suggest, give briefly the reasons for that opinion.

As political questions, which have mainly engaged the attention of our people for the past few years, and which have directed their business relations, the rapid development of the great resources and wealth as a State is being rapidly developed, and a corresponding increase of expense incurred in establishing and maintaining our public institutions, and defraying the expenses of our State and local Governments, the principles of taxation established by the old revenue laws have become inadequate and inequitable, and are becoming more and more unequal in their practical examination. Hence some of our old revenue laws, which have been before the people, and to, will, I am satisfied, be condemned, if not repealed, and if condemned, will be held by the courts invalid.

The first great necessity for an immediate and radical change of our revenue laws arises from the gross evasion of the equitable and actual value of real estate and tangible personal property in the State, by the non-compliance of the officers charged with their prosecution of the taxes; and from the impossibility of bringing before me on which to base an assessment. I do not hesitate to say that intangible personal property, such as moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, etc., is relied in the amount of at least fifty per cent, less heretofore and will continue to escape or evade taxation under present laws. And when it is considered that this class of property is but one of all property in the State of taxes, and that the present year the probable amount of taxes for State and local purposes will be $22,000,000, it will be seen that a continuance of this state of things is nothing less than positive wrong and injustice.

The greater portion of this property, which at present evades taxation, is owned by railroads, banks, bankers, brokers, and stock jobbers.

A few figures will illustrate this fact:

There are about 7,000 miles of railroad in this State. Eighteen corporations own 4,868 miles of this in the State, and the value of the assets of these eighteen roads, as made to the Railroad Commissioners, and obtained in part from other sources, is about $178,000,000. The assessed valuation of all railroad property in the State for 1871, being 4,880 miles, was only $22,556,126, which amount was increased by equalization to $29,816,423, or about one seventh of the value, as stated by the roads. However it is probable that the property of the roads assessed represents an actual value of about $75,000,000, leaving $100,000,000 of value unassessed.

A statement of the banking facilities of the City of Chicago, in December, 1871, shows the amount of individual deposits to be $29,468,888 in that city, other than savings banks, and the capital and surplus funds of bankers, brokers, etc., other than savings and National Banks, to be $7,063,845, which amount, added to the amount of individual deposits, make the sum of $36,149,133. While Chicago has less than one-ninth of the population of the State, I will assume, and think correctly, that said city, in point of wealth, represents one-fifth of the State. Therefore, having $36,000,000 of this kind of property in Chicago, there should be five times said amount in the State, or, in round numbers, $180,000,000. There is assessed, in 1871, as follows, in the sum of $14,781,885 as money and credits; the sum of $263,983 as bankers', brokers', and stock-jobbers' property, and the sum of $1,799,295 as bonds, stocks, etc., making total assessed sum of all these items $16,845,163, which amount, deducted from the $180,000,000 as the true value, leaves $163,000,000 of this class of property unlisted. Of it that which was assessed was valued at one-fifth of the value, while that which was left leave about $115,000,000 unassessed. In arriving at the assessed figures, you will observe that I have taken item of credits and bonds and stocks etc. Neither of these classes of property are included in the $22,149,121 obtained from the statement of the Chicago banks, but are added by me in my estimate. If the credits, and bonds, stocks, etc., of Chicago were added to said figures, and then the sum thereof added to the sum of $36,149,133 above mentioned, it is probable that one hundred and fifty millions of property, estimated on a proportional assessed valuation, evades taxation to the extent above given, and that, if an honest purpose, the property of the State is assessed at one-fourth of its actual value, six hundred millions of the value of the property pays no taxes. That such things, even if approximately true, makes it one of the greatest importance that the present General Assembly should devise some measure that provides for the imposition of the public burdens upon all property in the State in proportion to its value. And it is also apparent, from the statements of the views of the Auditor, that it is a matter of extreme doubt whether the changes introduced into the system of County and Township Government by the Constitution of 1870 does not, in some important respects, render the present revenue laws incorrigible. There is, no doubt, reason to apprehend that the introduction of the item of County Commissioners in counties that are not under township organization, and the restrictions upon the exemptions of property from taxation, introduced in the tenth section of the ninth article of the Constitution, another provisions in that article, have so disorganized and deranged the machinery for assessing existing revenue laws, as to render their practical enforcement a matter of great uncertainty.

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The first great necessity for an immediate and radical change of our revenue laws arises from the gross evasion of the equitable and actual value of real estate and tangible personal property in the State, by the non-compliance of the officers charged with their prosecution of the taxes; and from the impossibility of bringing before me on which to base an assessment. I do not hesitate to say that intangible personal property, such as moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, etc., is relied in the amount of at least fifty per cent, less heretofore and will continue to escape or evade taxation under present laws. And when it is considered that this class of property is but one of all property in the State of taxes, and that the present year the

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 138 Twenty-second-st.,

Offer to the South Side public for the next THIRTY DAYS, great attractions in prices, to close out their stock.

Entire stock of Striped and Plain Colored Silks reduced.

The best bargains in the city will be offered in Black Gros Grain Silks, beginning at $1.10, and running to richest and best qualities.

Large lot Japanese Silks, all styles, under value; extra good quality for 62 1-2 cts.

Dress Goods at great bargains.

Linens, Table Linens, Towellings, and all Housekeeping Goods reduced.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons and Laces, at clearing-out prices.

Paisley Shawls will be slaughtered.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

SPRING, 1872.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., AT WHOLESALE,

Corner Madison and Market-sts.

RETAIL Carpet Department,

Corner State and Twentieth-sts.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

WHEN Electricity Sleeps, THE SAFE "PROTECTOR"

CAN BE OPENED, BUT

NOT TILL THEN.

CALL AND SEE IT. ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES.

17 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS

BLISS & SNOW,

Stationers, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, AND Commercial Printers,

Offer to Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, Railroad and Insurance Companies, a large and well-selected stock of Stationery and Blank Books, in great variety, at low figures.

No. 66 South Canal-st.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 1200 HEAVY Linen, per dozen..... $36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1200 Linen, per dozen..... 30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1200 Linen, per dozen..... 27.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN BOSOMS, Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Best quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $2.00 per dozen linen.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

330 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use Glass Parlest Lenses. Manufactured by Dr. Dimond, patentee of the same, and derive their name, DIAMOND, on account of their RARENESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

Sold by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 93 State-st., and 97 West Madison-st., Chicago, Sole Agents. General Depot, Peoria, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

FOR SALE.

Railroad Ties.

FOR SALE—100,000 Burr and White Oak Ties, to be delivered on cars at this city. Proposals wanted Address Q 66, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Bergmann and Joseph Schaefer, has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent. JOHN BERGMANN,
Chicago, March 26, 1872. JACOB SPEITEL.

TO LEASE.

DOCK TO LEASE

On South Branch, at Polk-st. bridge, with other lots; running back to railroad, suitable for any large business. Apply to C. R. & G. C. WALKER,
Rear of old Chamber of Commerce.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, March 26.—The Senate has passed the following bill, which is a return in part to the old system of raising revenue, as it existed prior to 1867. It will be seen that the amount to be raised for general State purposes, in other years, is limited to a million and a half. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT for an act providing for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That there shall be raised, by levying a tax upon valuation on the taxable property in the State, the following sums, for the purposes hereafter set forth:

For general State purposes, to be designated "Revenue fund," $1,500,000 upon the levy of 1872; and $1,500,000 annually thereafter.

For the payment of interest on State debt, and interest on funds which the State is now required to pay by law $200,000 annually.

SEC. 2. The Governor and Auditor shall annually compute the rate per cent required to raise will produce the above amounts, and no more, adjusting in any other act providing for a different manner of ascertaining the amount of revenue to be levied for State purposes, to the contrary notwithstanding; and when so ascertained the Auditor shall transmit to the County Clerks such separate rate per cent, also such definite rates for other purposes as is now or may hereafter be provided by law, to be levied and collected as State taxes.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

RAILROAD DEPOTS AND STATIONS.

The following bill has passed the Senate, and been ordered to a third reading in the House:

A BILL for an act authorizing the formation of Union Depots and Stations for Railroads in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any two or more railroad companies whose roads enter the limits of any city, town, or place in which said stations or depots is to be constructed, to have the right to lay the necessary track or tracks over, upon, or under such streets or roads of said city, town or place, as may be necessary to make the necessary connections with railroads proposing to use said union depot, and may, with such consent, also construct such station or depot under, over, or upon any such streets or roads.

Fourth. From time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for the construction, completion, and finishing or repairing of such station or depot, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for such amounts and such prices as they shall think proper, and to mortgage their corporate property and franchise for the purpose of such borrowing.

Fifth. Together, from time to time, books of subscription to the remainder of the capital stock not taken by the subscribers to the articles of association.

SEC. 6. After the Directors named in the articles of incorporation shall have served for one year, there shall be an annual election of Directors, to be conducted in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of this State. The Directors so elected shall serve for the ensuing year, and no time of such election, appointing a time and place, shall be made by the Directors or legally constituted for the first annual election, and thereafter by their successors in office, which notice shall be published not less than twenty days previous thereto, in some newspaper published in the English language in the city, town, or place in which said station or depot is located.

SEC. 7. There shall be no discrimination against or in favor of any railroad company using or desiring to use the said union depot, but the terms, conditions, and regulations adopted for the use of the same shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to the supply of railroads using, or desiring to use, said union depots.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

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The second special order, being Eminent Domain, was taken up, the question arising upon concurrence with the House amendments to the Senate bill.

Mr. FULLER explained the differences between the Senate and House on the matter in question, forcibly and clearly.

Mr. JEWETT was of the opinion that, under the constitutional provisions, public improvements could be enjoined by private parties, and, until the legislature provided machinery for ascertaining damages, condemning, in other words, the injunction could not be dissolved, for the reason that no law existed by which the measure of damages could be ascertained. This State was not settled in anticipation of the vast system of railroads which now exists, by which the means to forward public improvements. The end was not in view, but the beginning, and many legislatures would be in a struggle of strife, and would be until definite means were provided. It is true at the present time that Chicago is experiencing from its rapid growth the operation whereby city improvements may go forward. It is generally understood that there is no law now in force by which such public improvements can be prosecuted. As regarded street improvements, there was but one way to prosecute them, by the special assessments provided in the additional section relating to special assessments. If it were attempted to be done in a manner by any other method, it would result in civil war, and the only reasonable and satisfactory way of paying for street improvements is by taxing adjacent property, and the owner is repaid by the increased value of his property.

Mr. BUTLER hoped to be excused in differing from the lawyers upon the floor. He was speaking from a standpoint of "common sense and nature," by which they stood upon the ground laid down by their books. This thing of street improvements, raising grades, laying Nicolson pavements, and such like, was a thing of business and safety in the transmission of goods and passengers from one railroad to another, and to prevent the unnecessary expenditure of teamsters and less attending the accumulation of a number of stations, any number of persons, not within the limits of this bill, can associate to form themselves, or any three or more railroad companies may themselves form or join individuals in forming a corporation for the purpose of constructing, establishing, and maintaining a union station for passenger or freight depots or for both, in any city, town, or place that may, with the necessary offices and rooms convenient for the same and appurtenances thereto, and for such purposes may make and sign articles in which shall be stated the number of years the same is to continue, the city, town or place in which the same is to be located, the amount of the capital stock of said company, which shall not exceed $5,000,000, the amount of each share of stock, the names and places of residence of its Directors, which shall not be less than five nor exceed eleven, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their place, and shall also state the name by which said station shall be known by subscriber.

SEC. 2. Any association of persons or body organization desiring to become incorporated under the provisions of this act, may present their articles of association to the Circuit Court of the County in which such city or place is, or to the Judge thereof in vacation, with the petition from such members for a certificate of incorporation under the provisions of this act, to which petition shall be added or appended certificate of at least three railroad companies who have tracks leading into said city, town or place, stating its public utility, and that they expect to make arrangements to use the same, if it shall be constructed, signed by the President of their respective companies.

SEC. 3. If the Circuit Court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall be satisfied that said certificate has been signed by such companies, as required by the foregoing section, and that the said petition, articles, and agreements aforesaid with the Clerk of the Court, shall present to the Legislature a general law of incorporation, which may be in the following form, to wit: "We, A, B, and C, etc. (stating the names), have associated, and by the effect of the Circuit Court their articles of association in compliance with the provisions of an act entitled an act authorizing the formation of certain railroad stations for railroads in this State," approved [stating date of approval], with the purpose of incorporation, under the name and style of ——. They are, therefore, hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name, and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities granted in the articles of incorporation, which are filed in the Circuit Court (or Judge thereof), ——— county, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Attest: ———, Clerk of the Circuit Court of County ———. And thereupon, upon filing the same, or a certified copy thereof, in the office of the Secretary of State, the said association from the time of such filing shall be a corporation under the laws of this State.

SEC. 4. Such corporations formed under this act, in addition to the general powers conferred by the laws of this State in relation to corporations, shall have power:

First. To take and hold such real estate as they may acquire either by conveyance to said corporation, and such as they may acquire under the provisions of this act by condemnation.

Second. To take, occupy, and condemn any land and real estate, or any interest therein needed for the establishment of such union station or depot, and necessary approaches thereto, and the same proceedings shall be had therefor as are now, or may hereafter be provided by law governing the condemnation of lands for or by railroad companies in the State, so far as such laws only application is to such corporations for which to be condemned the said land, and any interest therein, shall belong to such corporation for the purposes of this act.

Third. With the consent of the corporate authorities of the city, town, or place in which said station or depot is to be constructed, to have the right to lay the necessary track or tracks over, upon, or under such streets or roads of said city, town or place, as may be necessary to make the proper connections with railroads proposing to use said union depot, and may, with such consent, also construct such station or depot under, over, or upon any such streets or roads.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26.

The money market in New York shows some signs of stringency yet, but it seems probable it is the now almost entirely to the manipulations of the bankers and money lenders who are looking up money in order to squeeze a sixteenth of 1 per cent per day out of the speculators in railway stocks who are anticipating an easy money market and higher prices next month.

Funds are now moving from the Western and Southern cities toward New York, and, the tendency will be for the Western money markets to become stringent, while that of New York becomes comparatively easy.

The Chicago banks are tolerably well supplied with loanable funds yet, and are accommodating all their regular customers, but the number of inquiries for loans in the open market is increasing, and rates are firmer, and in some instances higher.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The most prominent feature in the local market continues to be the downward tendency of the price of wheat. In view of the probability that California will be able to export 10,000,000 bushels more of wheat than she did last year, and that this in crease will make the exportable surplus of wheat in the United States 30 per cent greater for 1873 than it was for 1871—there seems no reason why wheat should not decline 20 cents per bushel within the next month or two.

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION AND STOCK WATERING OF THE CITY RAILWAY.

A year ago the market value of the stocks of the two principal horse railways in this city was about 90. The capital of the Chicago City Railway Company, and of the West Chicago Railway Company, is $1,250,000 each, making $2,500,000 in all. The two Companies now propose to consolidate and water their stock 100 per cent, making the total amount of stock issued $5,000,000. It is claimed that at the present rate of earnings, the watered stock will pay 7 per cent on the investment. If correct, would show that upon the present rate of earnings must be at the rate of 36 per cent on the par value of the present stock, or nearly double what they were a year ago. Whether this increase of earnings is not merely an incident of the present temporary and disorganized condition of the business district, is a question for those who are now buying the stock at 170, in expectation of a stock dividend of 100 per cent on the present par. There are also some legal obstacles in the way of the consolidation, and of the proposed watering of the stock, which it is the difficult to see how the companies can evade. The New Constitution of this State says, in the article on Railroads:

"No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises; with any other railroad company, except upon public notice given at least sixty days to all stockholders, *in such manner as may be provided by law.*"

Having been no law passed prescribing the manner of issuing notices, it is not even clear how the companies can legally consolidate their stock. But in respect to the proposed stock-watering operation, the Constitution is MORE explicit:

"No railroad corporation shall issue any stock, or bonds, except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation *shall be void.*"

Now we presume that, in the instance of the horse railways of this city, it will not make any material difference to the public whether the consolidated company has its capital stock divided into shares which are worth $200 per share, or 500,000 shares worth $10 per share. But this clause was inserted in the Constitution to establish the fact that "a share" of the capital stock of any railroad corporation should mean a certain proportion of the total capital of that Company, and that this proportion, being once fixed at the organization of the Company, should never be changed. It must be apparent to all that to depart from this rule is to entirely destroy the relation of share to capital. Debasing the value of "a share" by any device in principle is precisely the same as debasing the value of money, or adulterating sugar with sand. It was to prevent the adulteration of shares that the clause was inserted. Stock dividends, or any other fictitious increase of either stock or indebtedness. This was embodied in the Constitution for the most explicit and positive terms possible; and, if it can now be evaded for the purpose of carrying out this scheme, the whole of the new Constitution, at such a cost of time, labor, and ingenuity were expended, is not worth the paper it was written upon.

Unless it can be shown that a horse-railway is not "a railroad" within the meaning of the Constitution, it seems that this clause should control the proposed consolidating of the stock. We understand, however, that a legal gentleman, who was prominent in the framing of the Constitution, has been employed by the bought stock in the South Side Railroad Company, in anticipation of the success of the scheme. It is possible, therefore, that there are no loopholes in the Constitution in this respect, and, if so, how many more similar loopholes may we not expect to find in respect to almost every question with reference to which the Constitution was framed!

THE GAMBLE IN ERIE.

The only explanation for the remarkable rise in the price of Erie common stock is, that the English capitalists who have got control of the Erie mortgage bonds, want to hold enough of the common stock to insure the payment of the interest on the bonds. There is also the $2,000,000 preferred stock. If the holders of this stock combine with the bondholders, and buy $25,000,000 of the common stock, they can control the appointment of the road, and run it so as to pay the interest on the bonds and possibly 6 per cent per annum on the $25,000,000 of preferred stock. If their preferred stock has cost them not over $6,000,000, and the $25,000,000 of common stock purchased for the road by the preferred stock cost not over $20,000,000, as the total investment would stand them in from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000, over which 6 per cent on the road would probably pay 5 per cent per annum. But, after this is accomplished, there will be $40,000,000 of common stock that would be utterly worthless, it would not even have any commercial value to vote on, as the control of the road would be gone.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, as furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
United States 6s of '81	115	115½
5-20s of '62	111½	111¾
5-20s of '64	111	111¼
5-20s of '65	112	112½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	112½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112½
10-40s	107½	107¾
United States new 5 per cents	109	109¼
United States currency 6s	114½	114¾
Hartford Perkins gold 7-30s	100 and int.	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	100 and int.
Gold coin	109½	110
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	110½
Gold and gold coupons		110
Silver certificates	108	108½
Land warrants, 120	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip	173	175

NEW YORK, March 26.—Gold strong at 109½ @ 110. Loans were made flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Discounts, $80 @ 90.

Government dull and steady.

The Stock Exchange to-day passed through another remarkable excitement. The sales of the total business must have exceeded 200,000 shares. The price of Erie advanced 9 per cent yesterday. The advance to-day was 6 per cent, the highest point yesterday. The contest for the control of Erie at the next election seems to have been narrowed down to Vanderbilt and Shepherd, and Fisk, Gould & Co. and Goldschmidt, both of whom have purchased large amounts of stock. The sales were reported as follows: 84, 67½, 66, 67, 66¾, 66¾, 66, 66¾, 66, 66¾, 66, 67, 66, 66¾, 66, 66¾, 66, 66¾

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Omaha st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 69 Wabash-av., in the Basement of Messrs. Reed, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

When the Republican party first appealed to the people, its demands were summed up in the stirring legend: "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." The great ends of Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men have been gained, and the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention will determine whether the Republican party can tolerate Free Speech without ceasing to exist. The right of the people to peaceably assemble was made a part of the fundamental law long before the Republican party was organized, and that party owed its origin to the persistent denial of that right by the party previously in power. The Republican party is now in power, and those controlling the Government were elected by it; and we insist that the long-established right of any portion of the people, Republicans or not, to assemble in convention or otherwise, and to present their complaints, and to take such other political action as may seem to them good, is too sacred to be called in question by office-holders, office-seekers, or the managers and directors of parties or caucuses. When the Republican party, through its official organizations, State or National, or both, undertakes to declare that any person who shall attend a public meeting, or participate in a convention, composed exclusively of Republicans, to demand political reforms which the party neglects or refuses to adopt, thereby cease to be a member of the party, it will be adopting the same policy which overthrew the Democratic party. The Cincinnati Convention is to be Republican or nothing. It has been called by Republicans, for Republicans to promote Republican principles. If that be treason, Messrs. Morton, and Conkling, and Murphy can make the most of it.

Right here arises the question whether the Republican party is an organization for the election or appointment of a particular squad of men to office, and therefore a mere party of plunder, or whether it be a party having a distinct and declared policy of government, which it seeks to carry out for the benefit of the country and of the human family. If it be the former, and the sole purpose of the party be to distribute plunder among Leets, Stockings, and other favorites, then the party is a fraud, and the sooner it is replaced by some other organization the better. But if the party have a higher purpose, and the national welfare is sought, then it is a pertinent inquiry, Do these persons who are to meet at Cincinnati propose any departure from the doctrines of Republicanism? What do they say of the last war? In the resolutions leading to the call of this Convention they say:

1. "That we, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of war, to the vital principles of Republicanism, by no act or word, directly or indirectly, will endanger the supremacy or integrity of the Union.

2. That no form of taxation is just or wise which imposes needless burdens upon the poor.

3. "That the shameless abuse of the Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individuals or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands the thorough reform and the rebuke of all true friends of the public service.

4. "That local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority.

5. "We demand, with equal urgency, a complete and genuine reform, so that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for common welfare."

6. "That a true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare.

7. "We, therefore, *invite all Republicans* who desire the above principles to meet in a State Convention at Cincinnati," &c.

Is there anything in this declaration that is inimical to Republicanism? Is there a word there which any Republican ought to object to as a part of the platform at Philadelphia? We hold that it is perfectly proper for any Republican who chooses to do so to attend the Cincinnati Convention. Those who go will stand in no danger of being read out of the party, for they will be too numerous to be spared. Every Congressional District in the State ought to be, and we presume will be, represented there. The State of Illinois ought to have a hundred of its leading Republicans at Cincinnati, for they can exercise an influence far more potent upon the next Presidential election there, than they can hope to exercise at Philadelphia.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S FRENCH-ARMS TESTIMONY.

The only serious objection which is urged against the course of Senator Schurz, in pressing the investigation of the sale of arms to France, is that, being aware of the facts at the time the sale was made, he has postponed any inquiry relative to it until the country is on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and, therefore, that he has urged the investigation purely for political purposes. It will be remembered that at the late meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, by Senator Morgan, this was the objection urged by Messrs. Hoeing and Raster. They had no fault to find with the investigation itself, and even expressed themselves with unusual warmth upon the bad faith such a proceeding would show, if it were proven to be true, and indignantly scouted the idea that Senator Schurz was acting in any other capacity than that of an American citizen in demanding a thorough examination of the alleged breach of neutrality between the United States and Germany. It was only in regard to the time Mr. Schurz had chosen that these gentlemen felt disposed to criticise him, or differ with him, and undoubtedly many other Republicans may have had the same feelings. At least it is charitable to make this assumption, for opposition to the investigation *per se* would only imply utter disregard of the national honor.

Mr. Schurz, however, has now given the quietus to the only valid objection which has been urged against his course in the investigation. He appeared before the Committee on Friday last, and commenced his testimony by stating that whatever he had obtained his knowledge about the arms business. When the sale was made, he only knew, as others knew, that the arms were sold, cargo after cargo, to France, and only looked upon it as very remarkable that the Government was so anxious to get rid of ordnance stores. He had then only his own personal suspicions, but no direct or even circumstantial evidence upon which he could demand an investigation. Those suspicions eventually became strengthened by the constant accumulation of evidence, but it was not until after the commencement of the present session of Congress that they warranted him in imperatively demanding an investigation. One of the strongest inducements which led him to adopt this course was furnished by Senator Conkling himself, who opposed the investigation from the outset, just as he had opposed the New York Custom House and every other investigation of corrupt practices. When the organization of the Retrenchment Committee was talked about for the correction of abuses, Conkling remarked to Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, that it would be improper to place Mr. Schurz at the head of that Committee, for the reason that it would give him an opportunity to investigate the sale of arms to the French. Even at that time, Mr. Schurz had not the remotest knowledge about the circumstances of the case, except that the arms had been sold. The remark of Mr. Conkling, however, was certainly sufficient to arouse the suspicions of any one. If there had been no violation of neutrality in this sale; if there had been no corruptions practised; in fine, if there had been nothing to fear from the investigation, Mr. Conkling would not have placed a straw in its way. Evidently, Mr. Conkling knew more about the sale than Mr. Schurz, or, at least, knew enough to fear some disastrous consequences to the place-hunting firm of Messrs. Conkling, Morton & Co. The testimony of Mr. Schurz, therefore, not only clearly establishes the animus of Mr. Conkling in opposing the investigation at the outset, but relieves himself from the charge of instituting it for political purposes,—a point which we commend to the consideration of the *Staats Zeitung*, as it is the only point which seems to have troubled that journal.

The testimony given by Mr. Schurz also shows that the letter written by Remington to Lecesne, with reference to the manufacture of cartridges, and the remark of Remington to Lecesne, that he had to use strong influence to have them manufactured, was no secret. It had been shown to him by a member of the Legislative branch of the Government, shortly after Christmas. The Secretary of War read it to the Secretary of State, to the Marquis of Chambrun, and to any one else who wanted to hear it read. It was evidently an open letter, and this sufficiently accounts for the substance of it appearing in the preamble of the original resolution. Another point, and one out of which those who oppose the investigation are trying to make capital against Mr. Schurz, was well answered. It was evidently intended as a clincher, when Mr. Hamlin handed a copy of an article from the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* to Mr. Schurz, which declared that the German Government only took a negative interest in this investigation. Mr. Schurz frankly admitted that that journal was an official organ of the Government, and then quietly added that, in his opinion, it was the duty of American Senators to study the policy of foreign Governments, so as to form an opinion as to what they were likely to do under particular circumstances, and so as not to fall into the absurdities uttered sometimes by men who ought to know better. Mr. Hamlin's clincher lost its force when Mr. Schurz informed the Committee that it was the fixed policy of Germany to maintain the friendliest relations with the United States. In this view of the case, it was perfectly obvious that Germany would take no notice of a transaction which had not injured Germany unless indirectly,—a style of damage which is not felt so much in Germany, perhaps, as it is in the United States. Whatever may have been the circumstances which induced Germany to take no interest in the investigation, that does not lessen the responsibility of the United States. We cannot afford to have any suspicion of violating international law rest upon us when we are persistently pressing our suit for extortionate damages under the same allegation against another power, and, therefore, Mr. Schurz, although he was convinced that Germany would take no notice of the sale, determined, nevertheless, to press the investigation, both to leave the country unembarrassed in its Alabama arbitration, and, if possible, to ferret out a palpable fraud. Having thus clearly disposed of the question of time and other circumstances which have a personal bearing on his relation to the investigation, only one point remains to be established, and that is, whether Mr. Schurz had sufficient warrant to pursue the investigation on the general principle that the Government knew it was selling arms to agents of the French Government while a war between that power and Germany was pending. On this point, the testimony is explicit. It shows that the Government was informed of the character of the agents who were negotiating for the arms, on the 13th of October, 1870. It is the custom of the War Department, in negotiations of this kind, to demand that a margin shall be put up to bind the purchase. This margin was put up on the 15th of October, two days after the Government was informed of the character of the purchasers, as appears from a letter written to them on that date, by Colonel Crispin, of the Ordnance Department, informing them that their margin (a check for $90,000) had been received, and requesting them to present it at his office in New York, where the proper papers would be executed. The testimony, therefore, not only shows that Mr. Schurz has been actuated by proper motives in making the investigation, and made it at the earliest practicable moment, but also clearly establishes the general fact of the breach of neutrality, upon which it is based.

HOW CHICAGO IS RESULT.

Some person, writing from Chicago to the New York *Evening Post*, criticises in a very extravagant manner the buildings which have been erected, and are now building, in the burnt district, and makes the following assertion:

New York City insurance companies are very chary of taking burnt district risks, even at the tempting premiums offered, and the reliable men in first-class companies absolutely refuse to have anything to do with Chicago in her phœnix-like condition. Small lines only are taken, and prudent underwriters limit even them down to a point that under other circumstances would be ridiculously small.

This is not true. While there are, perhaps, several cases where buildings have been erected of poor materials, badly put together, and, perhaps, unsafe, the buildings in the burnt district, as a whole, are better built, and of stronger walls and proportions, than before the fire. Nor is it true that the agents of the New York insurance companies have declined business, or reduced their risks, because of the character of the buildings put up. Such is not the fact. With the exception of the few buildings we have mentioned, which are notorious, the insurance agents of the first-class companies have been agreeably surprised to find the business buildings generally, not only well and strongly built, but furnishing such good insurance risks that they have advised larger lines of insurance than were ever known before in this city. The adoption of the Fire-Limits law, and its enforcement, have added to the general confidence inspired by the improved character of the business blocks erected. The English insurance companies, in like manner, and for the same reasons, while they have declined all business in those parts of the city where frame houses are tolerated, have enlarged their lines of insurance upon the new buildings put up in the burnt district. This has been done with a knowledge obtained by actual observation of the manner and materials of the new erections. Our people, as a whole, have found that it was only possible to get good insurance upon good buildings, and have acted accordingly.

The scheme of army reorganization for Great Britain, introduced by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War, and recently discussed, seems to be literally copied from the military system of Prussia. English troops have been withdrawn from the Colonies, under the policy of concentration and Colonial independence, until now there are more soldiers within the narrow limits of the United Kingdom than in all the Colonies. The whole army now masters:

Regulars and militia reserve about	300,000
Volunteers	181,000
Liable to serve abroad	145,000
Total	577,000

Mr. Cardwell proposes to divide the United Kingdom into military or training and recruiting districts, like those of Prussia, so that every able-bodied man shall be attached to some military depot or station, where he can be drilled without being taken away from his business, and put into either the volunteers, militia, or regulars, if his services in either capacity are wanted. It is believed that this localization will increase the pride of privates and officers by identifying their regiments and battalions with their homes, neighborhoods, counties and boroughs. It will also aid the Government in supplying the places of those who may fall in service from trained reserves, and keeping auxiliaries always ready to sustain the regulars. It is believed to have been demonstrated by the example of Prussia, to the satisfaction of all military men, that this is the most effective system by which any country can at the same time keep down the expenses to the minimum during peace, and yet bring out its maximum of strength promptly during war. The regulars, reserves, and pensioners will be so distributed among the districts as to give the recruits the largest benefit of their presence and influence. The United Kingdom would be divided into 66 districts, viz.: 8 for Ireland, 9 for Scotland, and 49 for England. In each district there will be three battalions, of which one would be always on a war footing, one would be ready for immediate embodiment, and one would form a nucleus for recruits.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE LEASE.

The effort of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to collect a toll for the transfer of freight and passengers over their own bridge at Council Bluffs, still continues. Finding that they could not compel the four Iowa roads terminating at Council Bluffs to run beyond their own termini in order to enjoy the privilege of paying $10 per car toll for crossing the bridge, they leased the bridge to George W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha, without any authority of law. It is not easy to see how the four Iowa companies, whose contracts and whose tracks end at Council Bluffs, can find it more to their interest to pay toll to Mr. Homan than to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They have simply "struck" against the exaction by giving notice that, on and after March 25, they will give rates and issue bills of lading for freight destined to Omaha and points west, to Council Bluffs only. From that point the Union Pacific Company, or its lessee, Homan, must carry it, if it goes at all, and the four Iowa railways will not be responsible for it, nor trouble themselves as to the nature of the contract which the Union Pacific may make with its lessee.

The Union Pacific Company seem to have calculated that the act of Congress authorizing them to issue bonds for building the bridge would empower them to collect tolls; but they seem to have forgotten that the portion of the route spanned by the bridge is one over which the Union Pacific must carry, if it wants any freight whatever, and that there is and can be no act of Congress compelling the Iowa roads to cross it. In the event of any tolls or increase of charges being made, the act of Congress prescribes that Congress itself shall regulate them. This has not yet been done. Until it is done, the Union Pacific has certainly no basis for demanding tolls, and, when it is done, it is not easy to see how it will be practicable to compel companies to pay them which are not obliged to use the bridge.

The Arms-Sale Investigating Committee propose to compel Senator Sumner to disclose from whom he obtained the information concerning the sale of arms to the French. The point is immaterial, as it is now no longer denied that the information was true. The object of pressing it is to enable the Administration to discharge the clerks, or officials, in the War or Navy Department who gave the information, and to terrify others, so that no more such information shall be brought to the pesky Reformers.

Mr. Sumner declines, we believe, to reveal any information disclosed to him in his capacity as Senator, under the pledge of confidence. It is one of the duties of a Senator to watch the officers of the Government, and to obtain and use all information that will aid in exposing corruption and fraud. In doing so, he cannot be put under thumbscrews and made to disclose the sources of his information in order that the innocent may be punished by the guilty in power. Such communications are clearly privileged, and the Committee, by prolonging their efforts to persecute the authors of the investigation, will only make the traffickers in our neutrality more culpable and their own incapacity more conspicuous.

We presume that all Federal office-holders in Illinois have had their attention arrested by the following paragraph in the recently reported interview between Governor Palmer and a newspaper reporter:

Reporter. Have you reasons for supposing that President Grant is opposed to your renomination and election as Governor, or has he spoken in any way to interfere with the local politics of the State?

Governor. No. If I had reasons for such a supposition, my duty to my political friends, as well as to myself, would compel me to decline a place upon the ticket with him. I would not support a candidate for the Presidency who would interfere with the choice of delegates by the people of a candidate for Governor, nor could I consent to the use of my name on a ticket with a candidate for the Legislature who could be compelled to assail in order to defend himself.

It is currently reported that several office-holders had been bestirring themselves to prevent the renomination of Governor Palmer. The suggestion which he makes to them, that they return to their respective vocations of collecting the whiskey tax, sorting letters, paying pensions, &c., etc., is both timely and impressive. The people will sustain Governor Palmer in the position he has taken, viz.: that he will not support a candidate for the Presidency who would interfere in the choice to be made by the people of a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Sam. Wilkeson has been publishing maudlin articles in an Eastern paper, in which he has sought to defame Mr. David A. Wells, personally and otherwise. One of his charges was, that when the Secretary of the Treasury, some years ago, appointed the Revenue Commission, consisting of Messrs. D. A. Wells, Stephen Colwell, and S. S. Hayes, Mr. Wells was appointed at the request and by the procurement of Mr. Colwell, and that it was intended that Mr. Colwell should be Chairman, but that Wells obtrusively pushed aside the venerable Philadelphian, and arrogantly assumed the chief place on the Commission. The answer to this is, there has been published the letter of Secretary McCulloch, appointing Mr. Wells in advance of the other gentlemen. We now publish a letter from Mr. S. S. Hayes on the same subject, which, to any reasonable person, will be conclusive as to the fact that Mr. Wells was selected and appointed Commissioner before either of his colleagues, and that the Chairmanship of the Commission was conceded to him, as a matter of course, by both Mr. Colwell and Mr. Hayes.

It will be remembered that the strongest testimony against Mrs. Wharton was that of Dr. Aiken, who swore positively to the presence of poison in the body of General Ketchum, and that her innocence was finally established mainly by conclusive proof that Dr. Aiken was a monomaniac on poison, and invariably professed to discover traces of it in any and every subject submitted to his knife, no matter what the cause of death had been. In the jail of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, there is a certain Dr. Schoeppe, who was accused of poisoning, and whom Dr. Aiken swore into jail and to the very foot of the gallows, where he was reprieved. The proof of the dubiousness of this testimony furnished by the Wharton case has induced the Pennsylvania Legislature to pass a bill granting Dr. Schoeppe a new trial. His friends assert that he can prove his innocence beyond cavil.

Mrs. Hooker, the leader of the Connecticut adherents to Woodhull, is trying to give the Republican party practical proof that

Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned,

by stumping the State for the Democracy. Her sole argument is said to be, that the latter party will at once endow "the feminine element" with the ballot; and, strange to say, the idea has not made scores of converts for the dead organization. The Republican press is gleefully printing a letter from this manly woman, which complains sharply of the "want of gallantry" among the inhabitants of a certain town, because she was actually obliged to pay for the hall in which she spoke. This was indeed a crying shame. As soon as Mrs. Hooker gains control of Connecticut, she should enact a law forbidding unjust man to charge angelic woman anything for the use of any of the results of masculine care, and saving, and toil.

It is a noteworthy fact that, by the proposed new charter for New York City, the management of Police, Health, Buildings, and Fire Departments is to be vested in a Commission of ten men, chosen by the Judges of the Superior Court. Waiving the question of the trustworthiness of the appointing power, we may find matter for criticism in the maintenance of this system of Commission rule, which puts vast power and enormous amounts of money in the hands of three or four men, responsible, even in theory, only to a few other men, and, in practice, to nobody. Experience has shown that the representatives of the people should be directly responsible to the people, in order to insure the faithful discharge of their duties. Of course, the subordinates, for whose good behavior their superior must vouch, should be selected by him; but responsibility is indispensable.

We are pleased to hear that the International Society of New York repudiates the lifelong ravings of the speakers at the Tompkins Square meeting of a few days ago. The organization, well managed, can effect much good; and the ill-advised persecution set on foot by France and by indigenals in other countries will only increase its power. It would do well to take a hint from this fact, and stop, as it doubtless can, the persecution of non-unionists throughout the country, which has done more than anything else to prejudice the popular mind against the association and its aims. If this outrageous practice were checked, and a clear, definite, moderate statement of principles put forth, the society could effect its objects far more easily and quickly than it ever will by working in the dark.

It is within the memory of man that one of our English cousins described the American House as a "beer-garden," and drew a very unflattering comparison between it and the House of Commons. Judged from the full reports of the scenes when Dilke made his recent motion, the Commons must have sadly deteriorated since it was so far above the lower branch of Congress. During the whole of Dilke's speech the hall rang with yells, hisses, groans, cat-calls, and ironical cheers, so that his words were almost wholly inaudible. Even in the days of the slavery agitation, such a scene was never witnessed at Washington. Our Representatives, or some of them, may be guilty of chewing and smoking, and swearing, and putting their heels higher than their heads, but even such heinous crimes are atoned for by our perfect freedom of speech.

California has hitherto imposed a tax of $3 on each person who landed at any of her ports from a foreign country. Four natives of New Granada refused to pay this, and appealed to the State Supreme Court. This has just decided that the tax is unconstitutional, because it infringes on the right of Congress to regulate commerce. The decision puts an end to the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, which has been one of the big prizes of politics; and the late incumbent probably regards the ex-citizens of New Granada with an evil eye. Hereafter, California will not levy import duties on human flesh and blood.

We regret to observe that a morning newspaper, started to improve the tone of journalism by "avoiding unnecessary personalities," published, in its first issue, the following paragraph as editorial:

Let Mr. Dana, the infamous blackmailer, be made to take the stand in the Rosenzweig examination. The country is anxious to hear what this purse knows of all he has been charging upon the various Departments of the Administration.

The inference is, that it considers these personalities necessary.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Captain James Bollins, of Alton, for some years connected with the St. Louis steamers, died March 24.

—Major Solomon Pruitt, of Bethalto Precinct, was a member of the first Grand Jury ever convened in Madison County, and it is said that he is the only one on that jury still living. He is 82 years of age, and hale and hearty.

WISCONSIN.

The oldest inhabitant of Waukesha County never before knew such a scarcity of water as at present.

—Homer Drake, one of the pioneer men of the Wisconsin Pinery, residing for a number of years at Plover, Portage County, died at his residence on Monday of last week.

IOWA.

Oskaloosa proposes to establish gas-works.

—The Des Moines *Industrial Motor* says Mrs. Tupper estimates her loss in bees on account of the long, severe winter at $300,000.

INDIANA.

John G. Waters, of Indianapolis, now owns Old Toby, a roan pacing horse once famous on the Shell-Road at New Orleans.

—Indiana has 894 Baptist churches, with a membership of 84,928.

MICHIGAN.

T. Rundel, of Bay City, last week caught a muscalonge 44 feet long and weighing 45 pounds. It was eaten at a supper given by the St. Patrick's Society.

—Quite a number of the wives and relatives of lumbermen are boarding at various hotels in Bay City, and are waiting for the rafts to intercept their husbands and friends on returning from the pine woods, and thus prevent them from parting with their money to sharpers.

MINNESOTA.

The waters of the Minnesota lakelets are said to be unwholesome for drinking and culinary purposes, and the Alexandria *Post* says that an unusual amount of sickness has prevailed in that county at present from that cause, there being a great scarcity of pure water.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Dollinger completed his 73d year Feb. 27.

—The Denver *News* states that McKean Buchanan has had another attack of paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

—Jos. Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, wants to buy Rothermel's Gettysburg for $35,000, and presents it to the Fairmount Park Commission.

—Persons calling upon Carlyle say that sometimes he abuses one side of a subject, sometimes the other; but always eloquently.

—A curious freak of nature is to be seen at the Pittsburgh bolt works. There is a man working in this establishment named George Parsons, 28 years of age, who had his front teeth extracted some time ago, and he is now cutting a full set in their place.

—Catholic New York is enraptured with the eloquence of a recently-arrived divine, who is described as combining the rhetorical grace of Bossuet with the fire and force of Whitfield. He speaks with impassioned freedom equally well in English, French, Italian, and Spanish.

—The late Miss Sarah C. Lewis, of Braintree, Mass., by her will, gave Elizabeth J. Josselyn the use of her house and land so long as she cares for and maintains the place as left. On the death of the cats the house is to go to the Universalist Society.

—Colonel W. H. Mallory, of Bridgeport, Conn., is building an iron canal-boat at Green Point, to compete for the prize of $100,000 offered by the State of New York for the best boat of that description. It is to be a 200-ton boat, and further plans will be given at a future time.

—At a wedding in Williamson County, Tenn., Feb. 15, the bride was married in the shoes which her mother wore on the occasion of her marriage on the 5th of February, 1806—a period of sixty-four years and one week, to a day. The venerable mother, now past her four score years, was present, and witnessed the ceremony.

—Hodge Anderson, of Belmont County, O., recently issued a marriage license for the twenty-eighth son of Charles Brandon, there being five still younger than he. The father of these thirty-three children formerly lived in Bellaire, and has been dead only a few years. He had three wives.

—New London, Conn., has a doctor who goes about from house to house hawking his nostrums and his medical skill like an old tinker of debilitated wares. He opens the door and sings out: "Anybody in here got the rheumatism, coughs, colds, neuralgia, heart disease, small-pox, or anything else?" On receiving a negative answer, he retorts, "Glad of it," bangs the door, and moves on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American press teems with "Mark Heber's Luck" and irreverent comments on the weather.

—Twenty-three inches is considered the proper size for a lady's waist at the present day, when small, wasp-like waists are no longer admired.

—A rare delivery has been accomplished in Algiers, La., being no less than the pipping of a chicken with four legs.

—The codfish in the wells of the fishing smacks at New London are reported frozen so stiff that their tails are used for bootjacks.

—A new style opera cloak is of white cloth completely covered with embroidery in gold or silver braid, or both combined. The effect by gaslight is dazzling.

—A noted hoop-skirt manufacturing firm of Bridgeport, Conn., having a large and unsalable stock on hand, have chartered a shipload to Dantzig, expecting to dispose of the same.

—The celebrated Purdy colt, of San Francisco, has been sold to James Helm, of Fresno County, for $7,500. Although he has never been in a race, his time has been taken in private heats. His has made a mile, to wagon, in 2:35.

—The new hotel at Saratoga, not yet named, has been let to Breslin & Gilsey, of New York, for ten years, for $27,500 per year. It is brick, five stories high, with 600 rooms, and will be opened July 1.

—What has been heretofore known as the Chautauqua Lake pickerel has been pronounced by Seth Green to be muscallonge, and the best of its class, equal to those taken from the St. Lawrence.

—Bevin Brothers, bell manufacturers of East Hampton, Conn., have already made 200,000 of the Chinese alarm bells and are making 10,000 weekly. Some weeks they have made 20,000. From one pound of metal, 72 bells are made.

—The Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, have voted, by 12 to 4, to accept the proposition of the city to purchase the college grounds for $600,000. This secures the location of the Capitol on that site.

—The corner-stone of the State House on Rocch Hill, Boston, was laid July 4, 1795, with re markable ceremonies. The original cost of building and land was a trifle less than $120,000,—a less sum than was recently paid for additions and improvements upon the structure.

—T. O'Donnell, an employe of the Central Pacific Railroad, brought to Louisville a gray California wolf, which he caught about two years ago in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The animal was six months old when captured, and has been tamed by the owner.

—A machine at New Haven performs the whole process of making needles without the manual labor of any person, and turns out 20,000 to 40,000 of them daily. Another machine picks them up and arranges them heads and points together, and the third piece of mechanism puts them into paper.

—Recently five prisoners made their escape from the Lane County Jail, Oregon. General jail delivery has become so common in Lane and Linn Counties that it is proposed up there to get a lot of lariats and stake out prisoners on the grass for safe keeping.

—William McKay, of Ottawa, Ont., has obtained a patent for the manufacture of stone from refuse, in moulds, by chemical agency. He makes porphyry, granite, lapis lazuli, agate, white and veined marble, and six different kinds of sandstone.

—It is said that no epidemic, not even the cholera, has, within half a century, been as general or as fatal in Philadelphia as the small-pox. The bills of mortality presenting an average of more than 200 deaths a week during the autumn and winter. It has raged during a period nearly ten times as long as did cholera, and it has not yet ceased.

—Twenty of the boys on the Massachusetts school-ship were on Thursday, by order of Governor Washburn, transferred to the reform school at Westborough, and others will be sent there as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception, the Legislature having passed an act for giving up the school-ship by the 1st of July next.

—The Soldiers' Monument Association of Middletown, Conn., has adopted the design of Mr. M. H. Hosman, of Chicopee, Mass. The monument will cost $12,000, and will be placed at the east end of Union Park. It will be in the form of a bronze statue of an infantry soldier, eight feet high, and the granite pedestal will contain the names of all the soldiers and seamen from the town who fell in the late war.

—An Arkansas paper says that in Lawrence County, as some persons were clearing some land, they set fire to a large oak log lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from the log. They turned it over, when they discovered a den of seventy-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes, and one king snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length.

—The young ladies are teaching the Japanese girls how to "do their hair" rough. In Japan, the smoother and slicker the female head of hair, the more beautiful it becomes in the eyes of society. To achieve smoothness and slickness, the women use a prodigious quantity of black pomade. The hair is made into a bow or loops at the back, and is drawn smoothly over bands of black silk, plentifully bespread with grease, and, thus stiffened, is fastened up in the approved style.

—The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Courier* has this: "Quite a crowd were assembled around the county jail, being drawn thither by the acts of the prisoners. With sticks and clubs they beat upon the door, shouting vociferously for something to eat. One of them, upon being interrogated, said the meat left there by the Sheriff smelt so that it made him sick. They had begged and implored for clean food, however coarse, and it was denied them. One of them exclaimed that he would rather be killed at once than be poisoned with putrid meat, while all begged for somebody to procure them food to satisfy their hunger."

David A. Wells and Stephen Colwell.

CHICAGO, March 24.

Hon. S. S. Hayes:

DEAR SIR: A statement disparaging to the character and public services of Hon. David A. Wells, as a member of the United States Revenue Commission of 1865 (in which he was associated with yourself and the late Stephen Colwell), having been extensively published in the Eastern papers, I take the liberty to inquire whether Mr. Wells owed his place on the Commission to the benevolent intervention of Mr. Colwell or any other member of said Commission. Yours, very truly, HORACE WHITE.

CHICAGO, March 24.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry about the composition of the United States Revenue Commission in 1865, I would say that the Commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of an act of Congress, for the purpose of inquiring into the practical operation and incidence of taxation of the United States, and to report the form of a bill, etc. It was of the nature of a Commission of Inquiry, and consisted of three persons, two of whom, in accordance with the usual practice, were of the majority party, and one of the minority. Mr. Wells, of New York, and Mr. Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and myself, were appointed. Mr. Wells and Mr. Colwell were known to be Free Trade Republicans and Protectionists; I was a Democrat and Free Trader; but each was presumed to be willing to consider such views of the modifications might prove to be incorrect, and to adopt others more in harmony with the principles developed by the inquiries.

Mr. Wells was the first appointed, and, I believe, was in consultation with the Secretary in regard to the appointment of the other Commission before the other appointments were made. Mr. Colwell was appointed next, and myself last.

When the Board met and organized, the Chairmanship was conceded to Mr. Wells by Mr. Colwell and myself, and also by Mr. Wells himself named, evidently with the expectation that he should be Chairman. Being of the minority, I had no claim to the position. Either Mr. Wells or Mr. Colwell would naturally be Chairman. Mr. Colwell was pre-eminently the man, by reason of his special acquaintance with the subjects to be examined, and his honesty, ability, well known candor and unimpeachable integrity; he made no claim to the Chairmanship, and a sense of propriety led me to decline it, while well recognizing Mr. Wells as Chairman without question. Besides, I am not sure that he would have accepted a place on the Commission other than as Chairman, feeling that he should be Chairman, as he spoke of his infirm health and inability to bear much labor. The actual labor of examining witnesses was extensive and long-continued, was conducted almost entirely by Mr. Wells and myself. At the annual Report, which was also quite

A NUN'S DEATH.

Reverend Mother Mary Rose Gauthreaux, Superior Vicar of the Order of the Sacred Heart.

Veiled for a Quarter of a Century.

Who is the Greater, Woman on a Rostrum, or Woman in the Convent!

A few days since THE TRIBUNE chronicled the making of their life-vows by seven religious, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the corner of Taylor and Throop streets, in this city. Yesterday morning, occurred, in the same institution, the death of the Superior-Vicar of the Western Province, Reverend Mother Mary Rose Gauthreaux. There are women reaping fame from this nation to-day, by the very absence of the qualities which command repute; and who, in their sphere wholly effron tery, their false theories of morals, and practices less dangerous because less attractive, are contributing to the degradation of womanhood and the loosening of society the dead religious whom we note, was a woman representing the opposite extreme of life; and, within convent walls, has been exercising a mighty influence counter to that of those who have received public consideration during years, while her name has been rarely heard beyond the limits of its recognized authority. If the doctrines of Victoria Woodhull secure the discussion of the public, shall the life of a venerable vestal pass unnoticed?

WHO SHE WAS.

Born at New Orleans, October 20, 1825, her mental constitution combined the robustness of her Celtic mother with the tender warmth of character inherited from a Creole father. Her parents were comfortable Southern planters; and, after the death of her mother, she was placed in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Michael's, Louisiana, then the most noted school in the United States. Here she received her education in English and French, the latter being the language of her family and of the institution. Her religious vocation was developed in her childhood by extraordinary dispositions obtained the white veil of the novice at the unusual age of 15. Her chief characteristic, remembered by those who shared the two years of her novitiate, was a propitious exactness in applying to her thoughts and words the spirit of the rules which she had voluntarily vowed to obey. A curious incident which occurred during this second of the two years, illustrated her motive in leaving the world, and marked the tenderness of her nature as well as its exalted disinterestedness. Mother Gauthreaux had heard of street cars, but, thirty-two years a nun, had never been in one, and knew nothing of the fact that they could be move while passengers they would. When the Secretary reported that no carriage could be obtained, Mother Gauthreaux adapted herself to what she deemed a necessary duty, and replied: "Very well. I must get to them, it seems way. Order me a street car!" As it was impossible to tempt one of these obstinate conveyances out of its track a half mile distant over to the convent door, she was compelled for a brief time to abandon her journey; but a carriage being finally obtained, she visited the places of temporary refuge, and, within 24 hours, two entire religious communities with their boarded ladies, and fifty ladies and children, were within the Convent walls, and there were sheltered and fed, delicately and kindly, until such time as they found homes. For weeks after the fire, hundreds received their daily meals at the Convent tables, and no questions concerning religion were asked or thought of on either side. Misfortune makes brethren of us all.

WHICH?

Now, which life is the greater and the better, —that of Victoria Woodhull, or of the veiled and hidden nun, the modest and learned teacher of youth, the able and scholarly woman, the gentle friend, the sometimes despised Roman Catholic, —Mary Rose Gauthreaux? They represent the two extremes of woman's life; the one, bold and untutored; the other, accomplished and hidden. The one, sonorous in man's ears, with precepts dangerous and demoralizing; the other silent, save in example, which points to her disciples that life may be very sweet without man's affection; that life may be very successful without public applause; that life may be of the highest benefit to one's race, lived away from all associations which it is most natural to seek? Which is it safer to follow, her who "changes her love every hour," or her who never knew a love to change.

CONCLUSION.

The requiem mass will be sung in the convent chapel, at 7 o'clock this morning, by Right Rev Bishop Foley. The body, encased in a metallic casket, will remain in state in the convent parlors until the hour of interment, which is not yet fixed.

M. F. S.

THE LAW COURTS.

Division of the Kingsbury Estate Insurance Money.

The Kinzie Street Bridge Disaster--The City Gains a Suit.

Circuit Court.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE AGAIN.

In this Court, there came up before Chief Justice Williams another branch of the Kingsbury estate controversy. Yesterday an application was made on behalf of Mrs. Mary Buckner, that an order be issued to the Receiver (John Wentworth, Esq.) to pay over nearly, and to the amount already received and to be recovered from insurance companies on buildings destroyed belonging to the estate (some $23,000). The guardian of the minor, Henry Kingsbury, claimed that the applicant should be compelled now to pay one-half of the sum ($25,000) paid for the Evans building on the expiration of the lease. The Court held that this was a matter of accounting, and ordered the payment of the money under the Supreme Court decision, making a division of the property to be received upon the policies.

A CASE OF WAGES.

There was a verdict rendered before Judge Booth in an action between Edward Jones and Edgar Loomis, to recover a sum of money alleged to have been advanced. This is a restored case, the controversy arising from the payment of $200 for subscription of stock in the Arizona Mutual Colonizing & Mining Company. The law was that if the money paid, although it

OHIO.

Arrival of Republican Delegates at Columbus.

Immense Demonstration.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—A very large number of delegates are here to attend the Republican State Convention to-morrow. The hotels are overflowing, and a number of delegates are at private houses, and an unusually large Convention is assured.

The following ticket will be, from the present outlook, nominated: A. T. Wikoff, of Adams County, for Secretary of State; John Welsh, of Athens County, for Supreme Judge; E. S. Porter, of Starke County, for member of the Board of Public Works.

Resolutions will be adopted pledging support to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Onondaga Salt Company Defunct.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26.—In the suit brought in behalf of the stockholders against the Salt Company of Onondago, N. Y., George Comstock has been, by consent of all parties, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of this Company, with direction to pay the debts, and divide the capital among the stockholders. The assets are understood to be over $2,000,000, and the liabilities are large.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 a. m.—Clear and clearing weather, with northerly to westerly winds, will prevail on Wednesday over the Southern and Middle States, very generally, and extend over New England by Wednesday evening. The barometer will continue falling north of the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds and probably pleasant weather.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Wilmington, N. C., despatch says the outlaws, Henry Berry Lowry and Bass Strong, are dead.

—Governor Perham of Maine, has appointed Thursday, April 18, a day of public fasting and prayer in that State.

—A Toronto despatch of the 26th says: "Notwithstanding the printers' strike, all the newspapers are published this morning as usual."

—An explosion of saltpbur occurred in Pott's colliery, near Oakland, Pa., last evening, by which seven men were burned, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* has a report that the Grand Jury of Sussex County have found bills of indictment against Canal Commissioner Wright, and Hagerety, ex-Superintendent of the Cayuga & Seneca Canal, for official delinquencies.

—B. C. Louth and A. Evans, Jr., Pittsburgh residents, were robbed in a sleeping coach from New York yesterday morning. Two forged lost a valuable gold watch and $70 in cash. Evans lost diamonds valued at $900, $60 in cash and a gold watch. A German on the same train was robbed of $50.

—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Jacob Martin, bar-tender at the Atlantic House, in Chillicothe, Ill., met with a terrible death. He had been sick for some time, and in a fit of delirium started to walk with a kerosene lamp in his hand, but failing down, he broke the lamp, setting fire to his clothes, and burning him to death.

A slight earthquake was felt throughout California at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was felt less in San Francisco than in Sacramento. Parties on Fort Hills, twenty-five miles east of Visalia, say that the first shock lasted almost one minute and a half. The earthquake evidently proceeded on from that point, radiating with diminished force in every direction. Along the coast, though strongest along the base of the Sierras. There was no great damage at Visalia, but none whatever elsewhere.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Flour—$5.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $18 87½.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 6½c; prime, 8½@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; inferior, 30c; fermenting, 36@38c; fair not fermenting, 45c; prime rebolled, 62½c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 9¾; sight, ¼ premium; gold, 104.

COTTON—Demand fair, prices firm; sales, 3,000; good ordinary, at 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 23½c; receipts, 1,348; exports to Liverpool, 2,479 bales; stock, 183,626 bales.

Approved Securities.

The number of Northern Pacific bonds sold both abroad and at home show how thoroughly they have obtained the endorsement of investors. The Northern Pacific road is the only line of uninterrupted winter traffic with the Pacific coast. Bonds bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually. For sale by Clark, Dodge & Co., Kean, general agents, and by banks and bankers generally.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

DIED.

GREEN—On the 25th inst., Patrick Green.

Funeral will take place from his late residence at 10 a. m., March 27.

KERR—Monday morning, March 25, Mrs. Susan B., wife of John Kerr, aged 63 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at 11 a. m., March 27, at the residence, 97 Aaron-av. Friends of the family invited to attend.

FOLLANSBEE—On the evening of March 26, in the 46th year of his age, Ebenezer Follansbee, at the residence of his son, Charles Follansbee, 1027 Wabash-av.

Funeral at 11 a. m., March 28.

MORRIS—In this city, March 25, 1872, Lora H., wife of Harriet Morris, aged 49 years.

Funeral to-day (27th) from 160 Cottage Grove-av., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SMITH—In this city, March 26, Mrs. Catharine H. Smith, aged 74 years.

Funeral from the residence of F. A. Harrons, 993 West Madison-st., to-day (27th) at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

CURRIE—In this city, on March 25, of quick consumption, Mr. Isaac Currier, aged 57 years, 8 months, and 25 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 114 Second-st., on Wednesday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Albany, N. Y., and St. Louis papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Leglises attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Depend upon it, mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

Why has Sozodont become the staple dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it for a week without perceiving the delightful effect upon the teeth, the gums, and the breath.

Royal Havana Lottery, Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Information furnished by TINKE & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,668. Post Office, New York.

Take Care of Your Health and that of your children, and use no other cure for Coughs, Colds, etc., except that old-established and well-tried remedy, Dr. Jayne's. It is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as being the most reliable preparation ever used for the relief and cure of all Throat and Lung and the other affections in children. Try one bottle.

The History of a National Remedy.—Hop is the history of the most celebrated, from the egg to a nutshell. In 1805 it was announced that a certain combination of vegetable ingredients, the chief of which was Hop, possessed wonderful powers in the cure of chronic dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver complaint, periodical headache, and other forms of functional weakness. The unpretending name given the specific was Plantation Bitters. Complete success attracted the attention of invalids everywhere. The new remedy received a fair trial, and the results were so continuous that it had to be made in large quantities. Thence forward it was a grand success. The testimonials of the cures spread all over the globe. News far and wide, and the markets to indigestion, biliousness, physical prostration, and premature decay, and to enhance the comfort, social and domestic, of the new vegetable restorative. They found what they sought. From this time the demand for Plantation Bitters has been one of the most striking events in this busy age.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN out of business can make more money in one month on 66 to 80 new, useful, and salable article, than can be made elsewhere in three months on $50. If you want to know your money quick, call and see us. MERRITT & CO., 228 West Randolph st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LANDLORD and Tenant Lawyer, a book of law, just not a law book, giving the legal rights and liabilities of landlords and tenants, and purchasers and sellers of real estate. Everyone is landlord or a tenant. Sold for terms. Address H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 69 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$200 to $500 PER MONTH made selling our new Copper Lightning Rod. Address JASON, BORDLEY & BARNES, Appleton, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED—LLOYD'S MAPS, REPUBlic and world maps, state maps, books, charts and pictures. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 39 West Randolph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE COLLECTION OF Oil pictures at 329 West Madison-st., up stairs, is offered to the lovers of the fine arts for the next ten days.

FOR SALE—29 FEET OF GOOD SHELVING. 274 State st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME WALNUT CASH-drawer desk. 151 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF "FOSDICK'S" OIL PURIFIERS, works on the draught stands, with 8 or 9 syrups. At 171 Blue Island-av, in drug store.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF BARBER SHOP NO. 24 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRIG PILGRIM, HAS A COMplete outfit; nearly new; carries 180,000 feet. Will be sold cheap, or exchange for vessel property. HARTMANN & QUINN, No. 29 West Madison-st., Room 10.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FINE PULASKI 7-OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, with elegant rosewood veneering and mouldings. A discount of $200. Inquire at 131 Parkav., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW PIANO, CHEAP, and on easy terms, at 235 Blue Island-av. Also, Organ and Piano repairing promptly attended to. Tuning, by JOHN E. HUGHES.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS, F. G. LIGHT & Co.'s reliance, and Smith's American organs for sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, 616 Wabash-av.

10 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE, prices from $100 to $300. 510 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT or for sale on monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 616 Michigan-av, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY JOHN R. RENNIE, of Latrobe (Ky., Wyoming, of his son RICHARD WALLACE RENNIE, sometime during the time of the fire. Address as above any information.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. BARNES WISHES TO know where the piano will please call as at Seed Music st., up stairs.

PERSONAL—JAMES H. LYON WILL PLEASE call at 267 Wabash-av., immediately, on important business. OSCMITH.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES AND a house for E. or cash, for good Chicago property. F. & BRO'S, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, 271 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FARMS IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property. Parties having farms for sale will find it to their advantage to call on A. BROWN, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, 271 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 1st South Halsted-st. Machines for sale, to rent, to exchange, and sewing given when required.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN be consulted at their rooms, 114 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, in all matters pertaining to the future welfare of life. Ladies and gentlemen, by calling, will receive a full delineation of character, with directions for the future. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON CICERO COURT, NEAR Tyler-st., only $125 each. Will sell on long time with or any payment down if improved immediately.

2 lots, 24x125 ft., on Western-av., $1,500 each.

2 lots, 25x125 ft., on Campbell-av., $1,550 each.

2 lots, 24x125 ft., on Monroe-st., $70 per foot.

2 lots, 24x125 ft., on Adams-st., $65 per foot.

4 lots, 24x125 ft., on Adams-st., $65 per foot.

2 lots, 24x125 ft., on Jackson-st., $65 per foot.

4 lots on Campbell Park, $1,500 each.

2 lots on Tyler, near Campbell-av., $600 each.

2 lots on Van Buren, near Campbell-av., $600 each.

30x127 ft on Madison-st., $100 per foot each.

2 lots on Adams, near California-av., $600 each.

4 lots on Van Buren, near California-av., $700 each.

4 lots on Harrison, near California-av., $700 each.

Call and see plat of above property, which is just outside of the fire limits, and owning it ourselves we are able to offer special inducement to those who wish to build immediately. Call at once if you desire to secure a lot. Apply to West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—112x198, CORNER MADISON AND Page-sts., $200 per foot; will be worth $300 very soon.

Three-story marble front house, Washington-st., a bargain; $12,000.

100 feet, Halsted-st., near Van Buren, a corner, $300 per foot.

1 large house and 10 lots, Warren-av., near Park; $12,500, $1,500 cash.

278 Wabash-av., 40 feet renting for 15 per cent, take part trade; $30,000.

360 Wabash-av., 25 feet; $25,000.

39 feet, Dearborn-st., near Washington-st.; $7,100 per foot.

Business and residence property in all parts of the city. GILLER & BIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY marble-front house; only $7,500, if taken at once. Apply on premises, 45 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—No. 64 CENTRE-av., near corner of Adams, brick house two-story and basement, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 24x125. Price $11,000; $4,000 cash, balance in eight yearly payments. C. E. NICHOLS, 1 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement, frame barn, and lot 24x124 feet, on Lasalle-st., one door south of Division-st. Price, $10,000. Call at No. 132 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements, containing eight rooms, besides laundry. Inquire at house, after 5 p. m. 175 Twenty-ninth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. F. ADAMS & CO., 142 WEST Madison-st.: Halsted-st., 4 houses and lots and 2 lots; Highland-st., 2 houses and lots, and 3 lots at $900; South Hoyne, house and lot; Indiana-st., 5 houses and lots; South Jefferson-st., near corner Adams, house and lot, cheap; West Lake, 2 stores and 4 dwellings, and 1 carriage shop, with lots; South Lincoln, double brick, with lots; Lexington-st., two lots, $900. West Madison, 4 lots, and house and lot of 47 feet; South Morgan, house and lot, $2,800; 95 Dunn-st.-st., house of 10 rooms and lot, for sale or exchange for suburban house and lot.

FOR SALE—$1,800; $200 CASH, AND $25 PER month, will buy a modern two-story and hot 24x39, in a 16 foot alley, within four blocks of horse-cars; the cottage has 6 good rooms, double parlor, 3 sleeping rooms, kitchen, 2 closets, pantry, and is nicely painted and blinded, completely fenced, and is a desirable home. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$650, $100 CASH, WILL BUY A NICE lot 24x125, beside the old city limits; I have a few of this and $1,000 lots left. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24x125, A CORNER, ON VAN Buren-st.; a bargain. Two lots on Harrison-st. Call and see plat of above property, which is just outside of the fire limits, and owning it ourselves we are able to offer special inducement to those who wish to build immediately. Call at once if you desire to secure a lot. Apply to West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

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A cheap lease on Market-st., south of Madison.

A farm of 240 acres under cultivation; a great bargain at $6.50 per acre, near Lansing, Iowa.

Farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, well improved, with good wood and water; cheap.

House and Lot No. 649 Burnside-st. Price, $3,000; terms easy.

A rare chance, a fine fruit farm 24 miles from St. Joe, Michigan, with 4,000 trees; will pay 50 per cent on investment.

HARTMANN & QUINN,
29 West Madison, Room 10.

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